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ABSTRACT

This report discusses the effort put forth by the University of California (UC) at Davis and California's community colleges to reinvigorate and strengthen transfer student academic success. The report offers information on the Transfer Opportunity Program (TOP), Transfer Admission Agreements (TAA), and Transfer Articulation Agreements that exist between UC Davis and certain California community colleges. The TOP supports transfer students by placing UC admission advisors at nine community colleges to help aid the students' transition from community college to a four-year institution. UC Davis also has transfer agreements with 56 California community colleges. The report provides statistics on transfers entering UC Davis from fall 1984 through spring 1999. Findings show that approximately 36% of new undergraduates at UC Davis enter as transfers. Three-fourths of these transfers are from community colleges. About one-third (12%) of the transfers are from under-represented ethnic groups. Transfer enrollment figures are stated to have dropped steadily over the last four years. Overall, 80% of the transfers entering in fall 1984 had graduated by the end of spring 1999. The report includes 7 charts and 9 tables. (MKF)

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ED 462 113

Enrollment and Graduation Patterns of Undergraduates Transferring to UC Davis: 1984-1999

UC Davis
Research Synopsis
Student Affairs Research & Information
No. 79 January 2000

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RESEARCH SYNOPSIS

Student Affairs
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No. 79 *January 2000*

Enrollment and Graduation Patterns of Undergraduates Transferring to UC DAVIS: 1984-1999

BACKGROUND

The *Master Plan for Higher Education* envisions a complementary relationship between the University of California and California Community Colleges: UC selectively admits the top one-eighth of California's high school graduates; community colleges admit all adults, thus providing access to postsecondary education for those who either cannot or choose not to enter a four-year institution after high school. In 1997 the heads of both institutions signed an agreement to improve access: *Enhancing Student Transfer: A Memorandum of Understanding Between the California Community Colleges and the University of California.* This MOU affirms both systems' resolve "to work together to reinvigorate and to strengthen transfer student academic success." Toward this end, UC Davis has redoubled its efforts to encourage transfer to the campus:

Transfer Opportunity Program (TOP)

Initiated in 1983, TOP provided a model for the statewide system of community college transfer centers; TOP currently supports admissions advisors at nine community colleges. Using funds made available recently under the MOU, UC Davis plans to expand TOP by increasing the number of participating community colleges in Northern California.

Transfer Admission Agreements (TAA)

In 1986 UC Davis pioneered the use of the Transfer Admission Agreement to address student complaints about the lack of guidelines for course work to be taken in preparation for transfer. Students signing a TAA get a commitment from UC Davis that completion of specified course work with a required GPA guarantees admission for a particular quarter.

Transfer Admission Agreements benefit students, the community college and the campus. By concentrating on a specific set of courses, students can reduce the time spent preparing for transfer. The campus gains by enrolling students better prepared for upper division course work; such preparation should improve student performance and reduce the time needed to complete a degree.

The proportion of transfers entering with TAAs has increased from 16% (1987-88) to 40% (1998-99), while the numbers more than trebled (202 to 716). A higher proportion of TAA students actually enroll than applicants admitted by other means; 62% of TAA holders in 1998-99 enrolled, compared with 50% of other advanced standing applicants.

This program now includes 56 community colleges. UC Davis plans to use funds made available by the MOU to extend the program to more community colleges in Southern California

Transfer Articulation Agreements

UC Davis faculty advise prospective transfer students to concentrate on taking courses that prepare them for upper division work in their majors. In the academic community, articulation describes the courses at one institution that are transferable to another institution and how those courses may be

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applied for credit. There are two types of agreements that describe course articulation:

(1) Transfer Course Agreements identify community college courses that are generally transferable to the UC and/or CSU systems.

(2) Articulation Agreements are faculty-approved contracts that specify how courses taken at the community college can be applied to specific academic goals at the University.

Students and counselors who consult these agreements will know how to prepare for Davis majors.

All course agreements are available through *ASSIST* (Articulation System Stimulating Interinstitutional Student Transfer), California's official statewide repository of articulation information. Available on the World Wide Web (*www.assist.org*), *ASSIST* offers students easy access to a computerized data base that lists statewide articulation agreements. *ASSIST*, a cooperative effort among UC, the California State University, and the California Community Colleges, helps students determine if they will receive credit for courses they have already taken and how those courses will apply to specific academic goals.

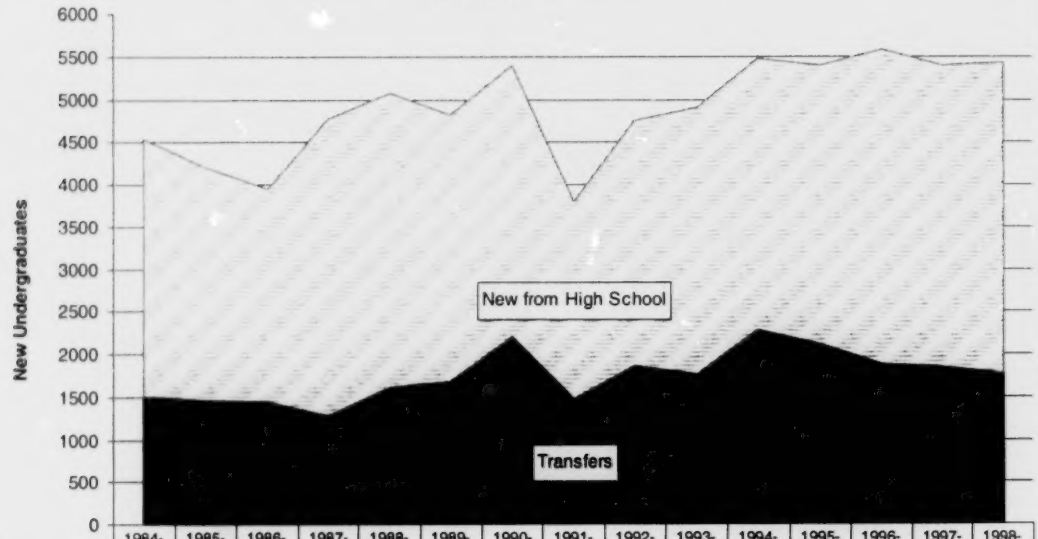
Scope of Report

This report describes transfers entering UC Davis from Fall 1984 through Spring 1999. *Transfers* enter with at least sophomore standing (more than 45 transfer units), or are identified by Undergraduate Admissions as advanced standing, or their source school is not a high school. Students not meeting these criteria are called *new from high school.*

For purposes of comparison, domestic ethnic groups are broadly aggregated: *Expanded Asian* (includes East Indian/Pakistani & Filipino, as well as Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pacific Islander, Vietnamese & Other Asian students); *Student Affirmative Action* (students from groups historically underrepresented in UC: American Indian, Black, Chicano and Latino); and *Expanded White* (students who mark White, Other or leave Ethnicity blank).

The report uses academic year (fall through spring) totals. References to a particular year signify a full academic year (e.g., "1989" designates Fall 1989 through Spring 1990). Data come from the Composite Undergraduate File, a longitudinal database of undergraduates and updated from Student Record System files through Spring 1999.

Display 1
The Proportion of Undergraduates Transferring to UC Davis
(1984-1998)



	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
New from High School	3,021	2,754	2,507	3,496	3,460	3,142	3,195	2,329	2,889	3,151	3,197	3,267	3,693	3,537	3,643
Transfers	1,510	1,455	1,441	1,277	1,619	1,683	2,198	1,472	1,860	1,756	2,281	2,124	1,879	1,850	1,785
Percent of Transfers	33%	35%	36%	27%	32%	35%	41%	39%	39%	36%	42%	39%	34%	34%	33%

Transfer Facts: 1984-99

- Over a third (36%) of new undergraduates enter as transfer students, but their numbers have fallen over the past four years.
- About one-third of SAA entrants (i.e., Black, American Indian, Chicano & Latino) enter as transfer students; 12% of transfers are SAA.
- Transfer patterns differ little by gender.
- Beginning with 1991 transfer entrants, 80-88% entered with 84 or more transferrable units.
- Three-fourths come from community colleges.
- Eighty percent of those entering between 1984-1995 graduated by the end of Spring 1999.
- Transfers with TAAs are slightly more likely to graduate (82%) than those without (80%).

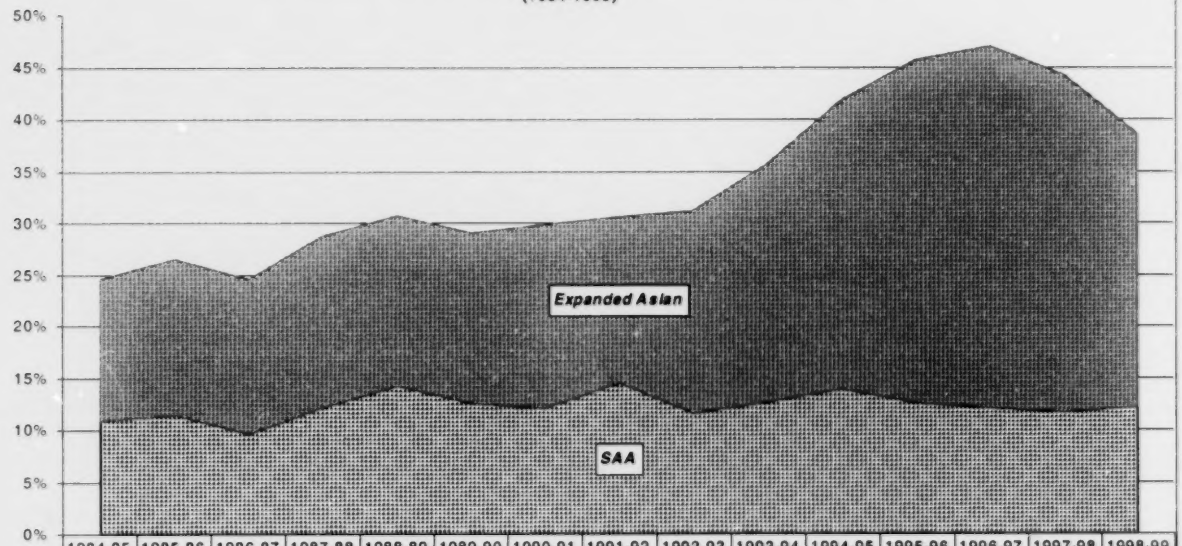
The Undergraduate Population

When compared to 1984, the number of new undergraduates entering UC Davis in 1998 increased 20% overall, while transfers increased 18% (see Table 1). From 1984 to 1998 over a third (36%) of new undergraduates entered as transfer students (26,190). Transfers have ranged as high as 42% (1994) of entrants, but recently dropped to 33% (1998). As seen in Display 1, the number of transfers has fluctuated substantially, from a low of 1,277 (1987) to a high of 2,281 (1994). The most recent enrollment (1,785) is down from the four preceding years and close to the 15-year average (1,746).

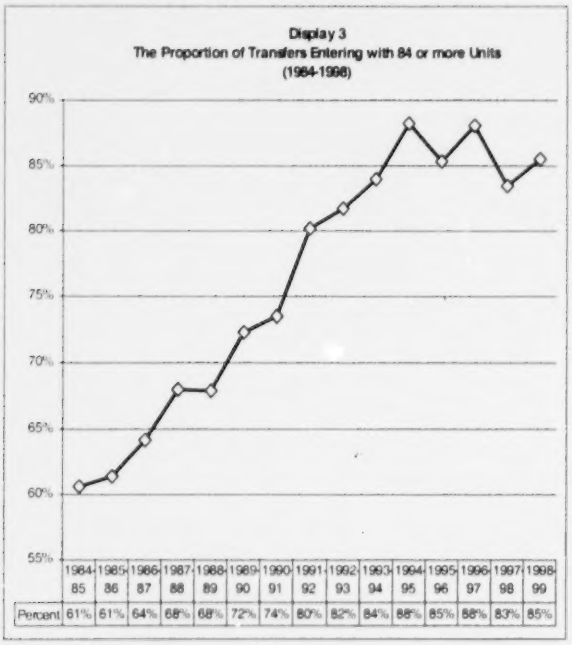
Ethnic Background

Although 36% of all undergraduates entering since 1984 were transfers, only 32% of SAA and 29% of Expanded Asian students were transfers; the largest proportion (39%) occurs among Expanded Whites. The proportion of non-White (i.e., Expanded Asian and SAA) transfer students rose from 25% (1984) to 47% (1996) but subsequently fell to 39% (see Display 2). Most of this growth came from the Expanded Asian groups, whose proportions rose from 14% (1984) to 35% (1996) before dropping to 26%. By contrast, the proportion of SAA transfers grew little, going from 11% (1984) to 14% (1994) before dropping to 12%. As shown in Table 1, the combined number of Expanded Asian and SAA transfers increased 185% (from 371 to 688) while Expanded White transfers decreased 4%. Since 1996, Expanded Asian transfers plummeted from 703 to 471; SAA transfers fell from 227 to 217; Expanded White enrollment rose from 997 to 1,097.

Display 2
The Proportion of SAA and Expanded Asians among Transfers Entering UC Davis
(1984-1998)



	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Asian	14%	15%	15%	17%	17%	17%	18%	16%	20%	23%	28%	33%	35%	32%	26%
SAA	11%	11%	10%	12%	14%	12%	12%	14%	12%	13%	14%	13%	12%	12%	12%

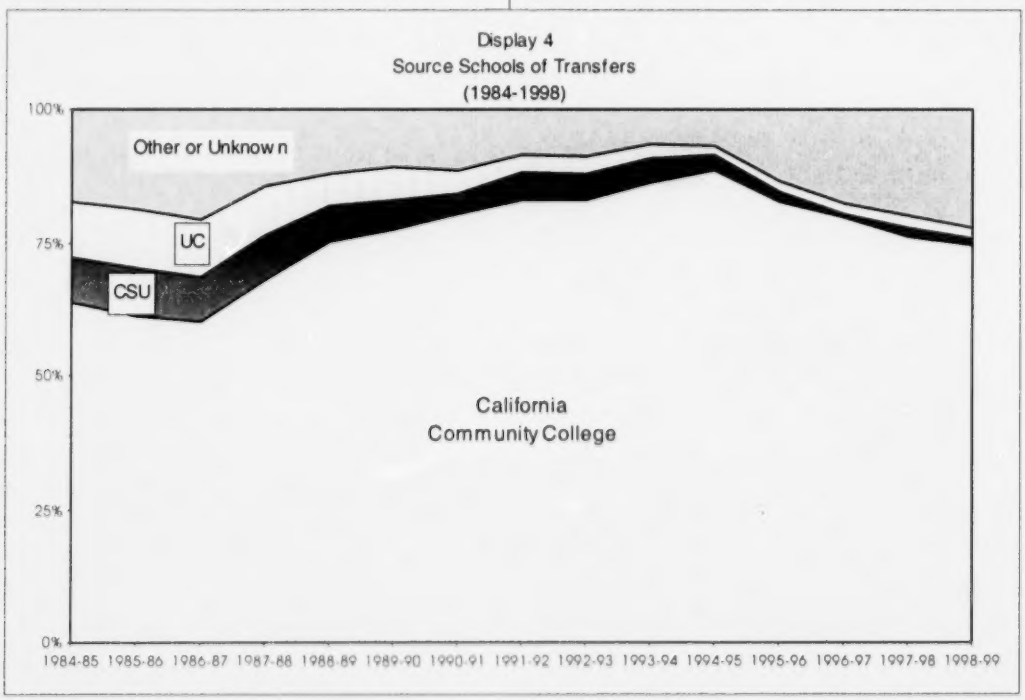


Enrollment within individual ethnic groups (Table 2) illustrates the flux experienced by the entire campus. Enrollment for most SAA groups peaked in 1994 or 1995. In July 1995, the UC Board of Regents adopted SP-1, which prohibits use of "race, religion, sex, color, ethnicity or national origin as criteria for admission." The Regents' policy change, (reinforced by the passage of Proposition 209) did not go into effect until January 1997. Chicano transfers increased from 65 to 143 (1994), then subsequently fell to 100; Latino enrollment grew from 33 to 74 (1995), then dropped to 45. The number of American Indian transfers remained relatively small, fluctuating between 10 (1984) and 35 (1990), before falling to 22. Black transfers dropped decidedly; numbering 56 in 1984, they rose sporadically to 77 in 1994 but fell to 50 in 1998. *Other Asian*, together with the category *Vietnamese* (introduced in 1996), grew from 40 (1984) to 259 (1995), but has since fallen to 126. Filipino transfers nearly tripled from 27 to 75 (1996), then fell to 57, while East Indian went from 9 to 56 (1995), then down to 32.

Entering Class Level

As envisioned in the *Master Plan*, most students transfer as juniors (Table 3). However, in 1993 UC Davis adopted a new definition of class level, going from Academic Class Level to FTE Class Level. Junior status, previously defined as *84.0-134.9* transfer units, is now defined as *90.0-134.9* units. The effect of this change was to reduce the number of students defined as juniors, including those previously admitted with junior status.

Accordingly, this report includes an alternative category (84 or more units) that roughly captures those



students admitted as juniors and seniors under the old definition. Prior to 1991 about one-third of all community college transfers entered with fewer than 84 units. Beginning in Fall 1995, admission selection procedures gave priority to transfers who had completed 90 or more units. Since 1991, approximately 85% of all transfers entered with 84 or more units. The proportion of transfers entering with 84 or more units grew steadily from 61% in 1984 to 85% in 1998 (Display 3; Table 3).

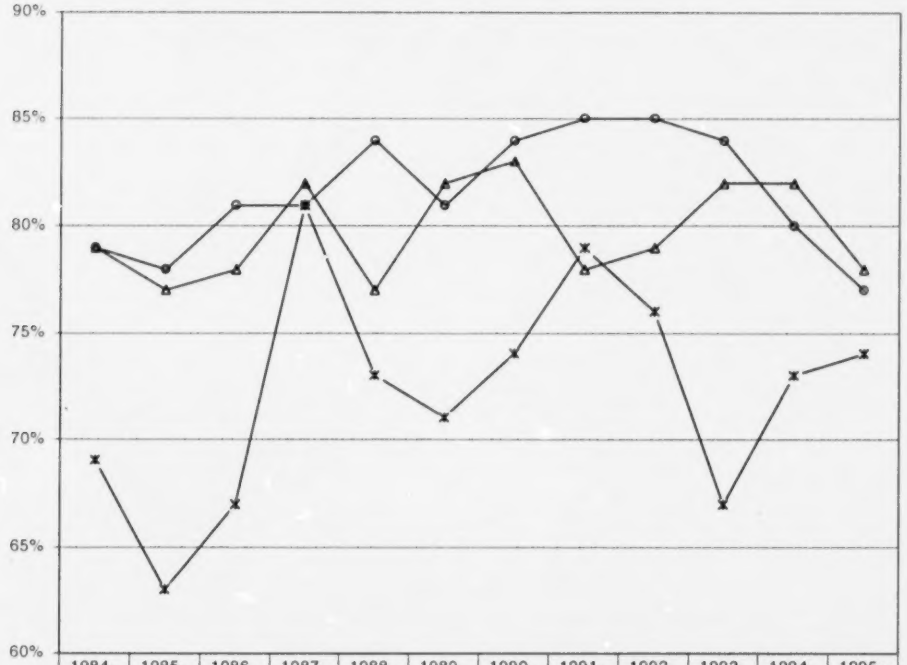
From 1984 to 1999, 32% of transfers (8,315) entered as sophomores, but their proportion declined to 14% in 1998, reflecting increasing numbers of junior transfers. Prior to 1991 the proportion of transfers entering as freshmen averaged 10% but has since fallen to about 6%. From 1982 through 1991 the proportion of senior-level transfers averaged 3%, but it has since risen to 10%.

Although 77% of all transfers enrolling during this period entered with 84 or more units, several ethnic groups fall below this average. Blacks (61%), American Indians (71%) and Pacific Islanders (72%) were least likely to have attained this status prior to transferring (see Table 4).

Source Schools of Transfers

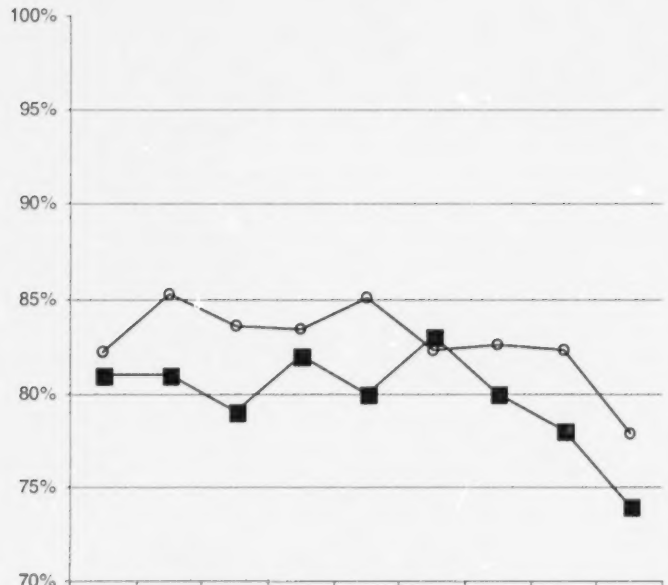
Campus efforts in the past to attract community college students were successful. The proportion of transfer students coming from community colleges—77% overall during this period—reached a high of 88% in 1994 (Display 4). Community college transfers increased from 960 (1984) to an unprecedented 2,018 students (1994), more than all transfers entering in any year before 1990 (Table 5). About 24% of all new undergraduates in 1998 came from a community college (Tables 1 and 5). Nonetheless,

Display 5
Graduation Rates of Transfers Enrolling 1984-1995
(as of Spring 1999)



	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Total	78%	76%	79%	81%	81%	80%	82%	83%	83%	81%	80%	77%
—x— SAA	69%	63%	67%	81%	73%	71%	74%	79%	76%	67%	73%	74%
—▲— Asian	79%	77%	78%	82%	77%	82%	83%	78%	79%	82%	82%	78%
—●— White	79%	78%	81%	81%	84%	81%	84%	85%	85%	84%	80%	77%

Display 6
Percentage of Transfer Graduates:
TAA and non-TAA Enrolling 1987-1995
(as of Spring 1999)



	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
All Transfers	81%	81%	80%	82%	83%	83%	81%	80%	77%
—o— TAA	82%	85%	84%	83%	85%	82%	83%	82%	78%
—■— non-TAA	81%	81%	79%	82%	80%	83%	80%	78%	74%

the number of community college transfers has dropped 34% since 1994, driving the overall decline (33%) in transfer enrollment.

Transfers from other institutions decreased both relatively and absolutely from 1984 onward. In 1998, only 22 transfers came from within the University of California, 35 from California State University campuses, and 399 from other schools; these students comprise 26% of transfers, down from 36% in 1984.

GRADUATION RATES

Four-fifths of transfer students earn baccalaureate degrees at UC Davis; 80% (16,579) who enrolled from 1984 through 1995 graduated by the end of Spring 1999 (Table 6). As Display 5 shows, graduation rates increased from 78% (1984 entrants) to a peak of 83% (1991 and 1992 entrants). For those enrolling in 1995, graduation rates (77%) will rise as enrolled and returning students complete degrees.

Transfer students from the Expanded White group entering from 1984 through 1995 graduate at rates (82%) slightly above those for all transfers (80%), while the Expanded Asian group graduated at this same rate. By comparison, only 73% of SAA students graduated (Display 5).

Past studies indicate a relationship between graduation rates and academic preparation prior to transfer to the campus. Through the Transfer Admission Agreement program, campus representatives work closely with community college students prior to entrance to encourage adequate preparation for upper division studies. Among transfers entering Fall 1987 through Fall 1993 who had graduated by Spring 1999, one-third had participated in this program (see Table 7); the overall graduation rate of these 5,556 TAA students (82%) slightly exceeded that of non-participating transfers (80%).

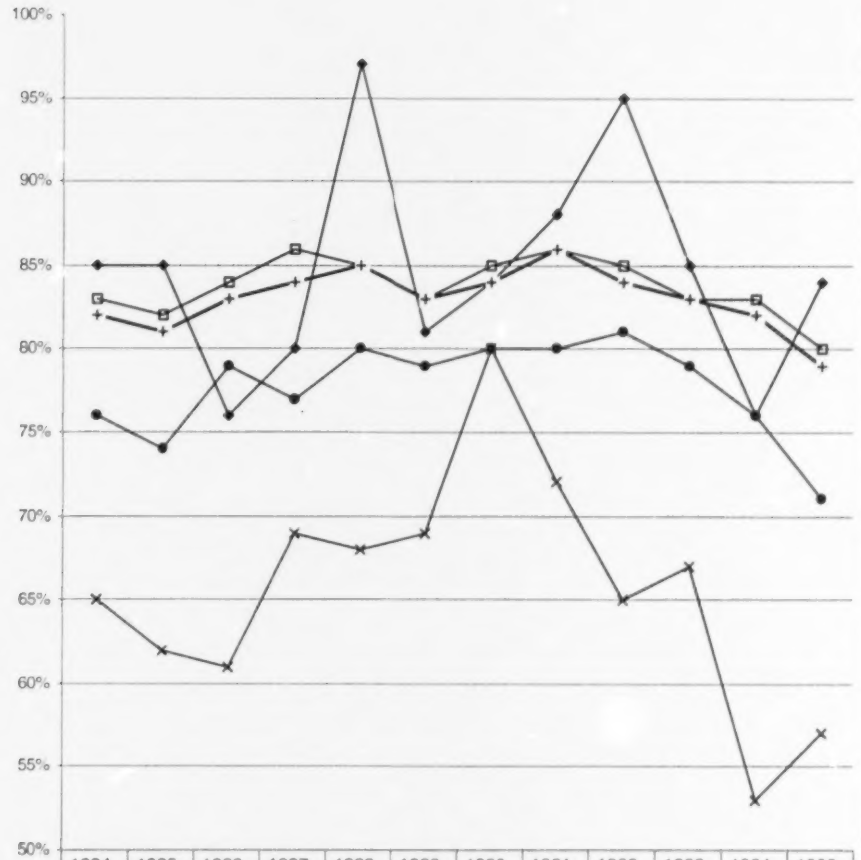
These results, as shown in Display 6, suggest that TAA students may be better prepared than their non-TAA peers; such preparation can partially be attributed to the direction they received through the Transfer Admission Agreement program.

Graduation Rates by Level at Entrance

Among students transferring with 84 or more units from 1984 through 1995, 83% had graduated by the end of Spring 1999 (Table 8); their graduation rates vary over the period, peaking at 86% for 1991 entrants (Display 7). They graduate at substantially higher rates than freshman (67%) and sophomore (78%) transfers. Transfers with 84 or more units already have a substantial investment in their education when they enter and are probably more mature than those with less college experience.

Students new from high school who entered Fall 1984 through Fall 1993 and who persisted 7 or more

Display 7
Graduation Rates of Transfers Entering 1984-1995 by Entry Level
(as of Spring 1999)



	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Freshman	65%	62%	61%	69%	68%	69%	80%	72%	65%	67%	53%	57%
Sophmore	76%	74%	79%	77%	80%	79%	80%	80%	81%	79%	76%	71%
Junior	83%	82%	84%	86%	85%	83%	85%	86%	85%	83%	83%	80%
Senior	85%	85%	76%	80%	97%	81%	84%	88%	95%	85%	76%	84%
84 or more units	82%	81%	83%	84%	85%	83%	84%	86%	84%	83%	82%	79%

quarters (to approximately junior level) graduated at even higher rates (as high as 92% among Fall 1986 & 1988 entrants) than transfers with 84 or more units (83% overall). This difference is not unexpected; students who persist to the junior level have already adjusted to the unique academic and social environments of UC Davis and have probably formed strong personal ties to the campus; those who did not have probably already left.

Graduation Rates by Source School

The type of institution attended before transferring does not appear to influence overall graduation rates. Among transfers entering from 1984 through 1995 (Table 9), 83% of those transferring from UC, 82% from CSU and 80% from CCC campuses had graduated by the end of Spring 1999. Only those transferring from Other (77%) or Unknown (67%) schools had lower rates.

TABLES

TABLE 1

New Undergraduate Enrollment—Number & Proportion of Transfers in Broad Groups
—by ethnicity and by gender for domestic students—

Entry Year	Undergraduates			SAA[1]		Expanded Asian[2]		Expanded White[3]		Men		Women	
	ALL	transfers	% of All	transfers	% SAA	transfers	% Asian	transfers	% White	transfers	% Men	transfers	% Women
1984-85	4,531	1,510	33%	164	38%	207	25%	1,139	35%	771	35%	739	32%
1985-86	4,209	1,455	35	167	35	219	27	1,069	36	704	36	751	33
1986-87	3,948	1,441	36	139	31	215	26	1,087	41	711	38	730	35
1987-88	4,773	1,277	27	155	31	213	19	909	29	652	29	625	25
1988-89	5,079	1,619	32	230	35	268	21	1,121	35	770	32	849	32
1989-90	4,825	1,683	35	210	29	279	26	1,194	39	826	35	857	34
1990-91	5,393	2,198	41	266	35	391	31	1,541	46	1,045	41	1,153	41
1991-92	3,801	1,472	39	213	31	237	28	1,022	45	725	40	747	37
1992-93	4,749	1,860	39	216	31	364	30	1,280	45	895	39	965	39
1993-94	4,907	1,756	36	222	31	405	27	1,129	42	877	38	879	34
1994-95	5,478	2,281	42	316	35	637	36	1,328	47	1,127	43	1,154	41
1995-96	5,391	2,124	39	267	31	703	38	1,154	43	1,033	41	1,091	38
1996-97	5,572	1,879	34	227	31	655	32	997	36	916	36	963	32
1997-98	5,387	1,850	34	217	30	600	32	1,033	37	801	34	1049	34
1998-99	5,428	1,785	33	217	29	471	26	1,097	38	831	35	954	31
1984-99	**73,471**	**26,190**	**36%**	**3,226**	**32%**	**5,864**	**29%**	**17,100**	**39%**	**12,684**	**37%**	**13,506**	**35%**

[1] *Student Affirmative Action* are groups historically underrepresented in UC: *American Indian, Black, Chicano and Latino.*

[2] *Expanded Asian* includes *East Indian/Pakistani* and *Filipino*, as well as *Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pacific Islander, Vietnamese* and *Other Asian* students.

[3] *Expanded White* includes students who mark *White, Other* or leave *Ethnicity* blank.

TABLE 2

Number of New Transfers in SAA and Expanded Asian Groups
—by ethnicity—

Entry Year	SAA & Asian Total	American Indian/ Alaska Nat.	Black/ African-Amer.	Chicano/ Mexican American	Chinese/ Chinese-American	East Indian/ Pakistani	Filipino/ Filipino-American	Japanese/ Japanese-American	Korean/ Korean-American	Latino/ Spanish American	Other Asian	Pacific Islander	Vietnamese/ Vietnamese American[1]
1984-85	371	10	56	65	75	9	27	39	15	33	40	2	0
1985-86	386	14	50	60	85	7	29	48	14	43	34	2	0
1986-87	354	12	43	49	75	8	33	36	15	35	44	4	0
1987-88	368	13	38	57	73	8	27	29	15	47	58	3	0
1988-89	498	24	58	104	76	14	41	42	9	44	83	3	0
1989-90	489	14	55	90	105	9	32	37	21	51	66	8	1
1990-91	657	35	63	108	143	23	56	42	36	60	84	4	3
1991-92	450	23	35	94	75	26	31	18	21	61	56	8	2
1992-93	580	27	42	90	129	27	45	45	32	57	78	7	1
1993-94	627	21	47	110	139	20	44	36	37	44	118	5	6
1994-95	953	34	77	143	197	41	60	61	59	62	199	12	8
1995-96	970	24	63	106	213	56	56	45	63	74	254	11	5
1996-97	882	26	46	99	190	49	75	38	41	56	50	4	208
1997-98	817	21	49	102	163	50	60	51	32	45	41	14	189
1998-99	688	22	50	100	185	32	57	34	25	45	23	12	103
1984-99	**9,090**	**320**	**772**	**1,377**	**1,923**	**379**	**673**	**601**	**435**	**757**	**1,228**	**99**	**526**

[1] The *Vietnamese* ethnic category was added in 1997; most students previously appeared under *Other Asian.*

TABLE 3

Number of New Transfers

—by academic level or units attained at entry—

Entry Year	Total	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	84 or more Units	% with 84+ Units
1984-85	1,510	162	641	660	47	916	61%
1985-86	1,455	152	623	633	47	893	61%
1986-87	1,441	160	566	656	59	924	64%
1987-88	1,277	115	496	625	41	868	68%
1988-89	1,619	149	658	776	36	1,098	68%
1989-90	1,683	122	696	823	42	1,217	72%
1990-91	2,198	231	876	1,048	43	1,616	74%
1991-92	1,472	94	519	835	24	1,181	80%
1992-93	1,860	102	655	1,066	37	1,521	82%
1993-94	1,756	91	518	1,047	100	1,474	84%
1994-95	2,281	73	646	1,422	140	2,012	88%
1995-96	2,124	95	470	1,383	176	1,813	85%
1996-97	1,879	86	343	1,265	185	1,654	88%
1997-98	1,850	148	361	1,159	182	1,543	83%
1998-99	1,785	114	247	1,228	196	1,526	85%
1984-99	**26,190**	**1,894**	**8,315**	**14,626**	**1,355**	**20,256**	**77%**

TABLE 4

Number of New Transfers Admitted with 84 or more Units

—by ethnicity—

Entry Year	TOTAL	American Indian/ Alaska Nat	Black/ African-American	Chicano/ Mexican American	Chinese/ Chinese American	East Indian/ Pakistani	Filipino/ Filipino-American	Japanese/ Japanese American	Korean/ Korean American	Latino/ Spanish American	Other Asian	Pacific Islander	Vietnamese/ Vietnamese American	White and Unknown
1984-85	916	4	22	38	46	6	11	19	8	22	29	0	0	711
1985-86	893	8	18	39	55	4	20	27	9	30	26	2	0	655
1986-87	924	6	16	26	47	3	17	24	7	25	27	3	0	723
1987-88	868	11	22	31	53	2	18	24	8	27	46	3	0	623
1988-89	1,098	12	39	58	50	8	21	31	7	32	64	3	0	773
1989-90	1,217	9	21	53	81	7	28	27	17	39	54	5	0	876
1990-91	1,616	24	33	80	108	14	39	33	20	43	69	3	0	1,150
1991-92	1,181	17	22	77	65	21	28	15	15	52	47	5	1	816
1992-93	1,521	17	30	69	113	22	39	38	29	41	68	5	1	1,049
1993-94	1,474	14	34	94	117	18	38	33	33	35	108	4	6	940
1994-95	2,012	26	54	123	184	37	54	54	53	53	186	8	7	1,173
1995-96	1,813	23	46	86	191	52	49	42	57	62	237	8	5	955
1996-97	1,654	22	35	84	166	49	69	31	38	49	48	4	202	857
1997-98	1,543	19	37	96	141	43	49	41	26	39	33	10	173	836
1998-99	1,526	16	42	86	158	28	55	32	20	38	22	8	96	925
1984-99	**20,256**	**228**	**471**	**1,040**	**1,575**	**314**	**535**	**471**	**347**	**587**	**1,064**	**71**	**491**	**13,062**

TABLE 5

Number of New Transfers

—by source school—

Entry Year	Total	UC	CSU	CCC	Other	Unknown
1984-85	1,510	132	158	960	244	16
1985-86	1,455	135	158	889	262	11
1986-87	1,441	124	154	867	270	26
1987-88	1,277	107	117	870	176	7
1988-89	1,619	113	93	1,216	196	1
1989-90	1,683	92	106	1,304	180	1
1990-91	2,198	84	100	1,766	247	1
1991-92	1,472	78	48	1,223	122	1
1992-93	1,860	96	60	1,541	160	3
1993-94	1,756	78	47	1,515	114	2
1994-95	2,281	70	38	2,018	155	0
1995-96	2,124	43	40	1,756	285	0
1996-97	1,879	17	37	1,496	328	1
1997-98	1,850	28	46	1,409	367	0
1998-99	1,785	22	35	1,329	399	0
1984-99	**26,190**	**1,219**	**1,237**	**20,159**	**3,505**	**70**

TABLE 6

Transfers Entering 1984-85 through 1995-96—Number and Percent Graduated by Spring 1999

—by ethnicity and by gender—

Entry Year*	Total		SAA[1]		Expanded Asian[2]		Expanded White[3]		Men		Women	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
1984-85	1,175	78%	113	69%	164	79%	898	79%	593	77%	582	79%
1985-86	1,113	76	106	63	168	77	839	78	533	76	580	77
1986-87	1,141	79	93	67	168	78	880	81	557	78	584	80
1987-88	1,033	81	125	81	175	82	733	81	521	80	512	82
1988-89	1,319	81	169	73	206	77	944	84	626	81	693	82
1989-90	1,350	80	149	71	230	82	971	81	643	78	707	82
1990-91	1,810	82	198	74	324	83	1,288	84	855	82	955	83
1991-92	1,219	83	169	79	185	78	865	85	604	83	615	82
1992-93	1,536	83	165	76	287	79	1,084	85	717	80	819	85
1993-94	1,429	81	149	67	332	82	948	84	691	79	738	84
1994-95	1,816	80	230	73	521	82	1,065	80	883	78	933	81
1995-96	1,638	77	198	74	547	78	893	77	785	76	853	78
1984-96	**16,579**	**80%**	**1,864**	**73%**	**3,307**	**80%**	**11,408**	**82%**	**8,008**	**79%**	**8,571**	**81%**

[1] *Student Affirmative Action* are groups historically underrepresented in UC: *American Indian, Black, Chicano and Latino.*

[2] *Expanded Asian* includes *East Indian/Pakistani* and *Filipino*, as well as *Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Pacific Islander, Vietnamese* and *Other Asian* students.

[3] *Expanded White* includes students who mark *White, Other* or leave *Ethnicity* blank.

* Many students transferring in 1994-95 and 1995-96 are still enrolled.

TABLE 7

Transfers Entering 1987-88 through 1995-96
Number Enrolled and Percent Graduated by Spring 1999
—by Transfer Admission Agreement Status—

	All Transfers	Percent Graduated	TAA Transfers	Percent Graduated	Non-TAA Transfers	Percent Graduated
1987-88	1,277	81%	202	82%	1,075	81%
1988-89	1,619	81	305	85%	1,314	81%
1989-90	1,683	80	506	84%	1,177	79%
1990-91	2,198	82	782	83%	1,416	82%
1991-92	1,472	83	777	85%	695	80%
1992-93	1,860	83	682	82%	1,178	83%
1993-94	1,756	81	705	83%	1,051	80%
1994-95	2,281	80	794	82%	1,487	78%
1995-96	2,124	77	803	78%	1,321	74%
1987-96	**16,270**	**81%**	**5,556**	**82%**	**10,714**	**80%**

TABLE 8

Transfers Entering 1984-85 through 1995-96—Number and Percent Graduated by Spring 1999
—by level or units attained at entry—

Entry Year*	Total Graduated		Freshman		Sophomore		Junior		Senior		84 or more Units	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
1984-85	1,175	78%	106	65%	484	76%	545	83%	40	85%	749	82%
1985-86	1,113	76	94	62	458	74	521	82	40	85	724	81
1986-87	1,141	79	97	61	445	79	554	84	45	76	768	83
1987-88	1,033	81	79	69	384	77	537	86	33	80	727	84
1988-89	1,319	81	101	68	526	80	657	85	35	97	935	85
1989-90	1,350	80	84	69	551	79	681	83	34	81	1,011	83
1990-91	1,810	82	184	80	702	80	888	85	36	84	1,357	84
1991-92	1,219	83	68	72	416	80	714	86	21	88	1,013	86
1992-93	1,536	83	66	65	532	81	903	85	35	95	1,282	84
1993-94	1,429	81	61	67	411	79	872	83	85	85	1,219	83
1994-95	1,816	80	39	53	491	76	1,179	83	107	76	1,643	82
1995-96	1,638	77	54	57	335	71	1,101	80	148	84	1,435	79
1984-96	**16,579**	**80%**	**1,033**	**67%**	**5,735**	**78%**	**9,152**	**83%**	**659**	**83%**	**12,863**	**83%**

* Many students transferring in 1994-95 and 1995-96 are still enrolled.

TABLE 9

Transfers Entering 1984-85 through 1995-96—Number and Percent Graduated by Spring 1999
—by source school—

Entry Year*	Total Graduated		UC		CSU		CCC		Other		Unknown	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
1984-85	1,175	78%	111	84%	122	77%	752	78%	181	74%	9	56
1985-86	1,113	76	111	82	125	79	678	76	193	74	6	55
1986-87	1,141	79	95	77	124	81	693	80	209	77	20	77
1987-88	1,033	81	86	80	107	91	707	81	129	73	4	57
1988-89	1,319	81	100	88	81	87	981	81	156	80	1	100
1989-90	1,350	80	78	85	90	85	1,055	81	126	70	1	100
1990-91	1,810	82	67	80	89	89	1,445	82	209	85	0	0
1991-92	1,219	83	71	91	37	77	1,019	83	91	75	1	100
1992-93	1,536	83	83	86	51	85	1,270	82	130	81	2	67
1993-94	1,429	81	67	86	38	81	1,231	81	91	80	2	100
1994-95	1,816	80	59	84	29	76	1,611	80	117	75	0	0
1995-96	1,638	77	30	70	29	72	1,361	78	218	76	0	0
1984-96	**16,579**	**80%**	**958**	**83%**	**922**	**82%**	**12,803**	**80%**	**1,850**	**77%**	**46**	**67%**

* Many students transferring in 1994-95 and 1995-96 are still enrolled.

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